# Daily Report

# Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-163
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*FBIS-LAT-88-163* *23 August 1988*

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## Cuba

### Fidel, Raul Castro Honored by Special Troops

*FL2208212588 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro have received a document accrediting them as founders of the special troops.

The main event marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the general directorate of the special troops was held in Havana. The event was presided over by Division General Jose Abrantes, interior minister, and Division General Pascual Martinez, first vice interior minister. Other party and government leaders, chiefs, and officials of the FAR and Minint [Interior Ministry] and foreign representatives and guests attended.

A 25-year certificate was also presented to the mothers and family members of the martyrs of that veteran unit. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Brigade General Alejandro Roada Marrero, identified by caption] On this highly significant day which recognizes a group of veterans and combative youths who (?represent) the heights of the 75th Angolan [not further identified], we reaffirm the commitment to relentlessly fight the enemy to the last bullet and the last breath. [end recording]

The closing words were made by Div Gen Pascual Martinez.

[Begin recording] [Martinez] We want our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel, to receive our most sincere appreciation for giving us the opportunity to also convey our people's combative solidarity. To you, Commander, leader of our troops, we express the unconditional willingness of all the men of the special troops of the Interior Ministry to fulfill—as we have done up to the present—your orders anywhere, in any way, no matter what they may be. [end recording]

After the ceremony, the museum of the special troops directorate was inaugurated. The museum houses documents and objects of that unit which are of great historical value.

## Haiti

### Namphy Policies Explained at Jeremie Meeting

*FL1908164588 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Report by correspondent Luckner Laguerre from Grande Anse]

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon there was a big meeting at Jeremie city hall of all the members of Club Fraternite in Jeremie. The big communal hall was jam-packed. You could not have squeezed in even an additional pin. The meeting was organized by the development adviser for the first district of Jeremie, Mr Luc Felix.

The members of the club, who filled the hall, were given many good explanations and much good advice during the meeting. Mr Felix explained to the people the good will of the military government headed by President Namphy. He explained to them that General Henri Namphy has many good projects for the development of Haiti. The people listened very attentively. He also told them that the objective of the Fraternite group is to pull Jeremie out of underdevelopment, to give the peasants basic notions of good citizenship, and to help the peasants resolve their economic, agricultural, and health problems with the help of the military government headed by Lt Gen Henri Namphy.

They were also told they must establish close ties of solidarity among the people living in the Grande Anse.

We point out that the people at the meeting were not just from town. The members of the club came from several rural sections. There were even people who came into town on horseback to participate in the meeting. Now and then you would see people coming to join the crowd in the hall and working their way up closer so they could hear the message being given to them.

The speakers were development adviser Felix)and district commander Captain Schiller Dolce, who told them the Army was present and at their service, and that he, too, was there, and would go by and visit them from time to time.

First Sergeant Logaisan also spoke to the audience, telling them they should live as brothers and put their heads together so as to get along.

Magistrate Dechenou Clermont also said a few words to the members of the club. The meeting went off very well, and everyone was very satisfied with it.

A few curious onlookers came to attend the meeting and took that opportunity to join the club. The meeting ended with cries of "Long live President Namphy", "Long live Jeremie", and "Long live the Haitian Army". [passage omitted]

### Radio Soleil Views Meeting

*FL1908170588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] There is repression all over the place against assemblies—against youth gatherings and all other kinds of gatherings. Meanwhile, in Jeremie, the military government's development adviser, Luc Felix, a former deputy and deputy issue of the 17 January elections, yesterday organized a big meeting in Jeremie with the help of the military. Our correspondent will give us details.

[Correspondent Frankel Valentin] While clubs and killer weapons are preventing people from meeting in almost all parts of the country, there was a big meeting yesterday afternoon at the Jeremie communal offices. Many people, both military and civilians, assembled at the invitation of Mr Luc Felix, a former deputy under Duvalier and also a deputy issue of the 17 January elections who is now the military government's new development adviser.

Among those present we noted Mr Schiller Dolce, commander of the district of Jeremie, who was accompanied by Sergeant Logaisan. These men and Mr Felix were sitting behind the table for those presiding.

The invitation said they were going to talk to the public about the 19 June government's clear and democratic political vision. However, many people present commented that what they did in fact say contradicted what they had said they would talk about. At the meeting, which began at around 1730, Felix said he had assembled the people present because he had an important message for them. He stated that it was a message he was giving in the name of God and of the general because, according to Felix, there would be no Haiti without God and the Army. Bums would destroy it. They want to make Haiti communist. This is a dangerous system, a system of slavery, and they would have to go over the assembly's dead body to accomplish it.

The general and the Army seized power last 19 June, and this is a total revolution for the people who were there. He also said that in spite of the polemics and all the words uttered (?nonstop) over the radio, the members of his party should remain cool because those who are in a poosition of strength are calm.

Felix asked them to get together and form a single group in the name of that which they are carrying out, so that they can form a club to be called Club Fraternite. For Felix, the members of Club Fraternite have the protection of the police and the Army, because they all constitute a single clan. They were inviting the people who live in caves, the people who are being exploited, to come (?sign up for) the club. According to Felix, General Namphy is ready to give them roads and water and to build big boulevards and big houses for them.

Club Fraternite should not abuse people. Club Fraternite will set aside an account to use to save its members and their entire families. It will also fix it so they can borrow money from the agricultural [words indistinct] office without their having to pay a cent in interest. [passage omitted]

The two military representatives participating in the meeting were also given the floor. But they did not forget the church and the political parties. They did not fail (?to attack) those struggling for change in Haiti, whom they described as bums and men without any national loyalty.

## Further Reaction to 14 Aug Incident in Labadie

### Army Murder Denounced

*FL1908133888 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] In a press release they have sent us here, the National Alliance of People's Organizations [ANOP] and the neighborhood committees of Port-au-Prince together denounce the acts of repression and murder committed by the Haitian Army against the young people of Labadie on Sunday, 14 August 1988.

They say the dictatorial military government is continuing to destroy the popular organizations, the way the government wants, so that there will never be true democracy in Haiti. [passage omitted] The military government is lying when it says it will establish democracy. The military government cannot establish democracy. The military government is carrying out the orders and plans of (?a) foreign country that cannot stand popular organizations!

The military government cannot give the people satisfaction. [passage omitted] We the people are not backing off. We will continue to fight for freedom and justice. We will continue the battle to have true democracy spread throughout Haiti.

[Signed] ANOP members Fedka [Federasyon Komite Katye, Federation of Neighborhood Committees and Associations], KAS [Komite Ase pou Saint Martin, Enough for Saint Martin Committee], FTA [not further identified], and Kodena [Komite Defans Entere Nasyonal, Committee for the Defense of the National Interest]

### 'Savage Behavior' Condemned

*FL1908135088 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] Still more reaction to the Labadie incident:

The Coordinating Body of People's Organizations of the Artibonite [Koordinasyon Asosyasyon Popile Latibonit—Kopol] declares that the Army has once again used its heavy-caliber killer weapons to massacre the children of the land of Haiti. [passage omitted] We cannot understand what goes through the minds of those who give such orders. [passage omitted]

We of the Kopol do not think acts such as these are as simple as they might appear. They mean a lot of different things. They are evidence of the desire for revenge the local authorities have wanted to take on the Labadie Youth Movement for a long time because it is a popular movement that has spread to four rural sections of Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite. They are a direct part of a larger military government plan to undermine all the popular organizations seeking the path to change and democracy. The local authorities cannot carry out a massacre like this without guarantees and protection. [passage omitted]

Nevertheless, we will not accept these conditions of murder, massacre, and corruption for any reason. We do not want to take a path that involves such savage behavior. [passage omitted]

### Groups Issue Communique on Right To Assemble

*FL1908140388 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] Konakom [National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements] and BIP [Patriotic Unitarian Bloc] have issued a joint communique stating that application of fear tactics has begun again in Haiti. It is a policy of arbitrariness and terror, as under the Duvalier regimes. [passage omitted] This kind of heavy-handed action should not take place in a society struggling for democracy and development. This policy of arbitrariness is leading the country straight into a bloody dictatorship that will prevent it from progressing.

In the name of the Haitian people, who astonished the entire world in 1804 and February 1986, Konakom and BIP assume the responsibility of saying to patriots: Do not give up your right to assemble peacefully. This is one of the most important rights 7 February 1986 gave all citizens, and the Constitution of 1987 also consecrated it.

Konakom and BIP ask the leaders running the government, especially those making decisions in the name of the entire nation, to respect the universal human rights charter and allow citizens to organize and hold peaceful meetings and to take appropriate measures to allow the young people in Grand Goave and Labadie to live in peace in their towns.

### CATH/CLAT Calls Workers To Organize, Mobilize

*FL1808171788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 17 Aug 88*

[Text] CATH/CLAT [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers affiliated with the Latin American Central Organization of Workers] is celebrating its 29th anniversary. To mark the occasion, yesterday CATH/CLAT issued a press release. It states that true democracy has historically been the Haitian working class's ambition in keeping with the principles and wonderful values that this class defends and which have their roots in the church's social philosophy that seeks to build a truly democratic, fairer, and more just society. This democracy has never been a gift but rather the result of the struggle of the people and the valiant workers. It should push us workers—today more than ever, and regardless of the circumstances—to continue to organize and mobilize and to take action in keeping with the situation we are experiencing at any given time.

The workers' movement should constantly bear in mind that it is the standard bearer so it will understand that its existence (?can be guaranteed) only by a constitutional government, ruling by law, chosen by the people to govern, to ensure respect for and value the rights and freedoms of the working class; a constitutional government that will promote social justice and meet the needs and aspirations of the workers and the people.

In the light and spirit of the CATH/CLAT manifesto, on the 29th anniversary of its struggle to change living conditions, CATH/CLAT condemns the vile, arbitrary expulsion of Father Poirier and the arrest of young people in Grand Goave, and it expresses its solidarity with all the church officials and organizations asking for Father Poirier's return to do the work of God and for the release of the young people remaining in prison.

The young people in question were released yesterday.

CATH/CLAT condemns the authorities' vile pressuring of and interference with the workers' associations in an attempt to prevent them from organizing. It declares that it will never agree to this business of a workers association having to be given authorization in order to hold a meeting.

CATH/CLAT condemns the current economic policy, which is plunging the country ever deeper into the abyss of underdevelopment.

Thus, CATH/CLAT asks the workers and associations from both urban and rural areas affiliated with CATH-/CLAT to not allow themselves to be intimidated and to continue to organize and to mobilize on the basis of all the beautiful principles and values that bind them together in unity and solidarity for the battle to liberate the working class and the struggle for a democratic society based on respect for our innate freedoms and rights as workers and as a people.

That was an excerpt from the CATH/CLAT message on the occasion of its 29th anniversary.

## St Lucia

### Compton Admitted to Hospital for Head Pains

*FL2208194688 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Aug 22, CANA—St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton was admitted to a hospital in Martinique on Monday after complaining of pains to his head, believed to be the result of a road accident in which he was involved last Tuesday.

Compton was first thought to have escaped serious hurt, when a government-owned land cruiser slammed into his car along the Choc Highway, one mile outside Castries. He complained only of a discomfort to his neck and shoulders and kept his afternoon appointments on the day of the accident. With these pains persisting, the prime minister opted for a rest on the remaining days of the week and kept few appointments.

However, Deputy Prime Minister George Mallet told reporters on Monday that Compton's condition did not improve over the weekend, and the prime minister left for Martinique where he expects to receive a brain scan.

News of Compton's ill-health was announced by Mallet at the opening of the sixth annual assembly of the Caribbean Youth Conference which the prime minister was due to address.

It is not yet known when Compton will return to St Lucia.

### Declared Fit by Doctors

*FL2208225988 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Aug 22, CANA—St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton was back at work on Monday afternoon having been declared fit for work by French doctors at the Le Meynard Hospital in Fort de France, Martinique.

Compton flew to Martinique Monday morning after being troubled for the past few days by a pain in the head and neck, following a motor accident near Castries last Tuesday involving his car and a government vehicle.

Speaking on state owned Radio St. Lucia on his return, Compton said his doctor had told him that the injury he received was superficial and he would be relieved of the pain in a matter of days.

News of Compton's journey to Martinique for treatment resulted in a flood of phone calls to his office and to his private residence.

Speaking from his official residence, Compton confirmed that all was well, and said he was set for Tuesday's sitting of parliament.

### Opposition Tries To Enter Ballot Storage Area

*FL2208162588 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1501 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Aug (NOTIMEX)—The installation of the 54th legislature of the Chamber of Deputies is completely guaranteed. Guillermo Jimenez Morales, coordinator of the majority of the ruling PRI, asserted that any situation contrary to what is established by the internal rules of Congress and the country's general Constitution is ruled out.

Despite the tortuous developments of the Electoral College, he said the main work of representing the people will be maintained with dignity in order to carry out the legislative task which is fundamental in the nation's activities.

Jimenez Morales spoke during a brief news conference after order was restored at the San Lazaro Legislative Palace, where allegedly right-wing deputies from the National Action Party, PAN, backed by the center-left National Democratic Front, attempted to enter the place where electoral ballots are being stored.

Mexican Army soldiers, who are watching over the documents of the recently-held elections by constitutional mandate, prevented some 150 members of the opposition from getting through. The packages are being stored in a 6,000 square-meter-area in the basement of the Legislative Palace.

### Electoral College Debates Guanajuato Results

*FL2208174588 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0521 GMT Aug 88*

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Aug (NOTIMEX)—Miguel Montes Garcia, chairman of the Electoral College's first certifying commission, has made a call to the PRI and other political parties represented in the college to participate in a more realistic democratic game, end their arrogance, and learn how to compromise and negotiate because this is what the people want.

Montes Garcia, election winner in Guanajuato's first district, said his party and other political organizations have to walk together to build the Mexico we all want.

Montes Garcia defended his case—the most contested of the ones discussed—at the Electoral College's podium and urged the presumed legislators to understand that this is not a civil war but an electoral struggle that is being carried out legally.

The certification of the chairman of the first certifying commission was approved by a majority after more than 4 hours of debate and after PRI members rejected 3 proposals submitted by 3 different parties and a resolution asking that the certification be returned to the commissions and the ballot packages opened. Carlos Navarrete, who ran against Montes Garcia in Guanajuato's first electoral district, said he did not question the PRI member's victory but the legality of the process.

Over and over, throughout the more than 4 hours, the presumed deputies of the PPS [Popular Socialist Party], PFCRN [Party of the Cardenist Front for National Reconstruction], PMS [Mexican Socialist Party], and PAN [National Action Party] challenged Montes Garcia's victory, claiming that there were numerous irregularities in the elections.

The presumed opposition deputies denied that their challenge of this case was a response to Montes Garcia's attacks on minority parties on previous occasions when it was his turn to speak.

In addition, members of the FDN [National Democratic Front] showed 150 ballots marked in favor of the PRI which were seized, according to them, at the Guanajuato District.

Montes Garcia denied the accusations and said he rejected corruption wherever it takes place. He urged the presumed deputies to act responsibly because slander has been used as a weapon during the course of the sessions.

He stressed: I carried out a clean campaign; I won the people's vote with my own efforts. This is why my conscience is clear and I am certain of my victory, he added.

Montes Garcia's case was approved after 4 hours of discussion. This is the fifth of the 20 certifications from 20 electoral districts that will be analyzed during the day.

### Abrams' Remarks Criticized as 'Interventionism'

*PA2208200288 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 19 Aug 88 p 3*

[Editorial: "Abrams' Reaganite Interventionism"]

[Text] Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs of the Ronald Reagan administration, has become well known because of his concealed attacks on Mexico's foreign policy toward Central America. He is also known in his country as a right-wing hardliner who supports an armed solution to the conflicts in the region, particularly in Nicaragua. Abrams has opposed the peace efforts by Mexico and the Contadora and Support Groups—and the spirit of the peace plans, such as Esquipulas II, which have been drawn up by the Central American nations.

Elliott Abrams, in a campaign to prolong Reaganism without Reagan, surprised the Mexican reporters who interviewed him yesterday with signs of pleasantness and

accessibility that have been unusual in him. Nevertheless, not even the fact that he is a member of a party involved in a campaign prevented Abrams from showing the marked interventionist attitude characteristic of Reaganism.

In a completely uncalled-for manner, Abrams demanded that Carlos Salinas de Gortari commit himself toward continuing the current economic program if he really wants the country to move toward progress and development. Abrams' statement cannot but be viewed as another attempt to prevent the introduction of inevitable economic changes that the new administration must carry out not only because of its own convictions but also because of the express mandate of the Mexican people.

The unpostponable and painful reorganization effort of the current adminstration must be followed by the resumption of economic growth and development, even if this entails relegating to a secondary level the fulfillment of foreign commitments. In view of this historic necessity of the Mexican nation, which is being felt in the international financial sectors and which Salinas de Gortari has adopted as a commitment, U.S. officials such as Elliott Abrams are trying in advance to persuade the Mexican administration to accept U.S. views.

On this basis, Abrams lavished praise on the Mexican political system, terming it strong, flexible, and adaptable. He also said the State Department has a very good opinion of Mexico's recent electoral process, which he described as a step toward the "future and necessary" modernization of the Mexican political process. All of this is fine—and it is possible that the State Department does, in fact, have a good opinion of our latest election—but in light of our historical experience, it would be better if the State Department would not have any opinion, or at least refrain from expressing it. Respect and silence about our domestic political processes is the best thing the State Department officials could give us.

## President Continues Talks With OPEC Official

*PA2208160288 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 19 Aug 88 p 3*

[Article by Jorge Octavio Ochoa]

[Text] Yesterday Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said Mexico is willing to cooperate to achieve a stabilized oil market and oil prices above $18 a barrel "based on specific OPEC proposals."

The president met with OPEC Secretary General Ahmed Subroto and Mexican Energy Secretary Fernando Hiriart Balderrama at the Los Pinos presidential residence to discuss the international oil market.

During the talks, they reiterated the need to establish a system of stable prices and discussed the advisability of strengthening discipline and cooperation among all the countries participating in this market.

Mexico reiterated its willingness to continue supporting the positive measures designed to achieve this stability, which is based on OPEC's proposals and the evidence of a political willingness to achieve these objectives.

In prior meetings between Subroto and Hiriart Balderrama, both expressed concern about the recent decline in oil prices and the current disorder in the oil market. They also expressed their conviction that discipline is a fundamental factor in preventing larger setbacks.

They agreed that in the short term, the oversupply must be reduced in order to maintain and possibly improve current prices.

During the talks, they agreed that the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq "opens many prospects" for strengthening OPEC and that it even makes probable a recovery in prices during the last quarter of the year.

For this reason, they urged the independent producer nations not to increase their production in the short term.

Subroto said that in order to reinforce his actions to stabilize the market, he will continue his visits to Iran and Iraq and to other OPEC members and independent producers. He said he will do so during the last week of August.

During the meeting with De la Madrid, Mexico's efforts to promote cooperation among all the exporting countries and its internationally recognized seriousness and discipline were emphasized.

## El Salvador

### Duarte To Resume 'Full Duties' 'Next Week'

*PA2208193188 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN - EFE)—Today it was officially announced that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte is already doing some work following the serious health problems he suffered last week because of his intensive chemotherapy treatment for liver and stomach cancer.

Eduardo Colindres, presidential public relations and protocol secretary, told ACAN-EFE that the president will resume his full duties this week, because "he has recovered substantially."

Colindres, who is in charge of planning Duarte's activities, said he is "scheduling the carrying out of the president's duties."

According to the presidential spokesman, Duarte returned to work 19 August, when he met with Defense Minister Carlos Vides Casanova and the Armed Forces High Command. [passage omitted]

### Democratic Merger To Participate in Elections

*PA2308031988 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Today the Democratic Merger [DC], an organization comprised of two Social Democratic parties and a Social Christian party, officially announced its participation in the March 1989 presidential elections.

The secretaries general of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Reni Roldan; the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Guillermo Ungo; and the Popular Social Christian Party (MPSC), Ruben Zamora, announced that they would participate in the elections with the "intention of sponsoring a negotiated political solution to the war."

According to the leftist parties' coalition, "the upcoming elections themselves will not resolve our society's basic problems: social injustice, absence of a real democracy, subordination to the U.S. Government's interests, and the state of war imposed on the people."

The communique issued by the CD stated: "We are convinced that our participation in the electoral process will unite and mobilize most of the people to support the goals of social justice, democracy, national independence, and peace."

Likewise, the CD—which was formed in late 1987 with the goal of seeking a political solution to the war—asserted that its participation "will be subject to a permanent evaluation of the existence of the basic conditions to carry out a campaign."

The organization pointed out that it expects "respect for its activists' lives and rights; respect for their right to organize, mobilize, and hold meetings; unconditional access to the news media; and just and honest treatment from the electoral organizations."

Ungo, upon reading the communique announcing the organization's participation in the elections, asserted that the coalition does not seek to win votes and win the elections; it only wants to "broaden and increase the possibility of reaching a political solution to the war."

Ungo stated: "We are participating under disadvantageous conditions. There is an absence of democracy. We are not going to compete for votes, but to promote the creation of more political opportunities."

Meanwhile, the MPSC's Ruben Zamora said the Democratic Merger's campaign intends to educate the people politically and to join the people to resolve the problem of the war and the country's main economic problems.

According to Zamora, the campaign will depend on the people's resources. He said: "Let us count on little money; we will reach the people's hearts."

Similarly, Reni Roldan of the PSD asserted that the Democratic Merger will later release the names of its presidential candidate and his running mate. He said "there is a pact among the three organizations to support the candidates, who will be elected democratically."

Leftist political sources assert that Ungo will be the presidential candidate and Zamora could be his running mate, although at today's news conference the two neither confirmed nor denied this report.

The MPSC and the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement (MNR)—both FDR political allies of the FMLN—officially announced their participation in the 1989 presidential elections today.

Several political sectors, especially the two main parties, the ruling Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, accused the Democratic Merger of playing an ambiguous role.

According to ARENA and the PDC, while announcing its possible participation in the elections, the Democratic Merger continues to be closely linked to the FMLN.

### Ungo on Resumption of Government-Rebel Talks

*PA2208182388 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Today FDR President Guillermo Ungo said the time "is not right for resuming talks between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas."

The leader of the FDR—the political group allied with the Salvadoran guerrillas—said "the resumption of talks depends on President Jose Napoleon Duarte's health and the position adopted by the right-wing political parties, the Army's High Command, and Ronald Reagan's administration."

The Social Democrat leader returned to the country this weekend after a visit to San Jose, Costa Rica, where he met with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and discussed the resumption of government-guerrilla talks. [passage omitted]

Reports from Costa Rica state that President Arias has already asked the Salvadoran Government to allow an FMLN delegation to travel to Costa Rica.

The FMLN has not disclosed the names of the delegates who will represent the organization at the meeting with the Costa Rican president. [passage omitted]

### Nicaraguan Exiles Seize San Salvador Consulate

*PA2208200488 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Report by David Marciano Rivas]

[Excerpts] This morning six Nicaraguan exiles occupied the Nicaraguan Consulate, which is located near the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. According to official sources, four of the six have been evicted, but there are still two Nicaraguan exiles inside the consulate. The counterrevolutionaries are demanding the release of the 43 Nicaraguan trade union workers that were arrested in early June during the Nandaime demonstration. [passage omitted]

The two Nicaraguans have unofficially announced that they will begin a hunger strike to protest the imprisonment of the 43 opposition leaders arrested in Nandaime. They are demanding the release of those prisoners and the reopening of the media temporarily closed in Managua following those incidents. [passage omitted]

The six Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries that took over the Nicaraguan Consulate belong to the United Front of Ladinos From the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua [Frente Unido de Ladinos de la Costa Atlantica de Nicaragua].

### Riot Police Oust Exiles

*PA2208220788 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—According to Nicaraguan Consulate Charge D'Affaires Norman Lacayo, today a contingent of 50 riot policemen dislodged 6 individuals who had violently seized the Nicaraguan Consulate in San Salvador.

Lacayo condemned the occupation of the consulate by six members of the United Front of Ladinos From the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua. They entered the Nicaraguan Consulate this morning pretending to be there on business and subsequently seized the office and beat three employees. [passage omitted]

## Guatemala

### URNG, Reconciliation Panel To Meet 23 Aug

*PA2308001088 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] San Jose, 22 Aug (AFP)—The Guatemalan guerrilla movement will meet with the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission (CRN) in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 23 August to seek a way to resume the dialogue between the Guatemalan rebels and the government of President Vinicio Cerezo.

The meeting will begin at 0900 local time (1500 GMT) at the nunciature in San Jose.

Representatives of the Guatemalan guerrilla movement and Guatemalan Government representatives met for the first time in Madrid, Spain, in October 1987. Subsequently, and because of pressure by the Guatemalan Army, the government suspended all contacts with the rebels.

The URNG delegation is headed by Guerrilla Commander Pablo Monsanto, chief of the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and one of the founders of the armed struggle in Guatemala in the early 1960's.

The CRN delegation is comprised of Zacapa Bishop Rodolfo Quesada Toruno, Colonel Francisco Gordillo, Jorge Serrano, Rodolfo Sandoval, and Eduardo Villatoro.

The two delegations arrived in Costa Rica on 22 August, where they will probably also meet with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, forger of the Esquipulas II Central American peace plan.

## Honduras

### Azcona Leaves for U.S. To Undergo Checkup

*PA2208232288 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2255 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Aug (REUTER)—Official sources have reported that Honduran President Jose Azcona traveled to the United States today for medical examinations due to a slight respiratory affection.

Azcona, who is 60 years old, said he is concerned about an inflammation of his mucous membrane, which he described as chronic, although he played down the importance of it.

"I feel strong," the president told reporters prior to leaving for Houston, Texas, accompanied by his family and Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras.

"I want to get a small checkup to look into this matter of a rhinitis I have, which I term more or less chronic. I do not know if there has been more humidity this year, but it has been bothering me more."

The last time Azcona had a medical examination in the United States was in a Rochester hospital in July 1987. The president assumed office in 1985 and will end his term next year.

Azcona said he does not foresee meeting with U.S. Government officials.

## Nicaragua

### Ortega on U.S. Action, Next Administration

*PA2208225488 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist takeover of the National Palace, at the Palace of the Revolution in Managua; live—monitored in progress]

[Text] ...This operation took place when the Sandinist Front was moving toward total unity. There were movements at that time within the Sandinist Front, but those movements were directed at carrying out a revolution. There was no counterrevolutionary movement. The impetus at that time was to put an end to the Somoza dictatorship and to imperialist domination. These were movements aimed at establishing a social system in Nicaragua to benefit the workers and the peasants. These were movements inspired by the spirit of Sandino, Marx, and Che. The Sandinist Front movements were linked by revolutionary ideas and ideologies.

The Sandinist movement struggled to sustain the struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation and against subjugation to Yankee imperialism.

The comrades who head the various movements are very much aware of our revolutionary plan, a plan that has its roots in Sandino and in our history. This is therefore a plan with a socialist orientation; a plan of the workers for the workers; a plan of the peasants for the peasants; a plan of the exploited to put an end to the exploiters and to the system of exploitation that stepped on our country from colonial times until 19 July 1979.

This position was no obstacle to a flexible Sandinist open door policy to Nicaraguans wanting to participate in the struggle. We opened the doors of the Sandinist Front to some people who later betrayed the revolution. I remember that approximately 6 months prior to the palace takeover, the comrades who headed the various Sandinist Front movements held a meeting. The meeting was attended by Humberto, Victor, Henry, Luis, and Jaime Wheelock, among other comrades. We decided to take over the palace. We had concluded that it was important to hit the Somozist dictatorship hard to force it to release prisoners. Some of the prisoners were important Sandinist Front members and leaders, such as our brother Comrade Tomas Borge.

We also thought that it was important to carry out this action to provide continuity to the insurrectional process, which had gained strength with the October 1977 offensive.

We decided at that meeting to coordinate our efforts and to unite forces to organize the commando unit that would carry out the attack. We decided initially that it would be suitable to have our heroic brother German Pomares, alias El Danto, and our Comrade Hugo Torres head the attack because both had experience in this type of operation. Both had participated in the takeover of the residence of [Somozist leader Jose Maria] Castillo. They fought with guards who were protecting those at the party that was going on there. The two remained at the residence until the Sandinist prisoners were released, the money was obtained, and a Sandinist communique was published by the media.

This is why we considered the participation of one or two comrades who had this kind of experience indispensible. For reasons of work distribution, German Pomares could not join in the action. It was decided that Eden Pastora, Dora Maria Tellez, and Walter Ferrety should participate. We included Ferrety because he was experienced in the clandestine struggle and had participated in the operation that led to the execution of Somozist henchman General Reinaldo Perez Vega, an operation in which our well-remembered comrade Nora Astorga also participated.

In addition, we had to (?recruit) on short notice comrades in the country's interior—in Managua, Masaya, and other cities. As I told you, the general idea was to organize the task force with combatants of various leanings within the FSLN. But practical problems arose. It was truly difficult to coordinate such an operation

within a short time as the political circumstances demanded. We received word that a task force composed of members of one of the FSLN's movements was ready to launch the operation. The various forces within the FSLN had not yet coalesced. The truth is that time was passing, and all of the practical and operational aspects had not yet been covered.

However, the National Directorate, which had met to approve this operation, had already made up its mind. But it was impossible to carry out the operation as we had planned. When we learned that a task force had been organized without the coordination of all forces and movements, we launched the operation, though we broke all the rules and did not take everything into consideration. An operation like this requires intelligence, logistics, transportation, training. Training was one of the most sensitive aspects with the task force. It was a makeshift task force improvised from the Nicaraguan people's rank-and-file without a great deal of training. The men were not properly trained abroad. They did not even have time to go over the details of the operation here in Nicaragua. They more or less got familiar with their rifles and were more or less oriented as to how to cover firing positions, but nothing else. They did not even know what the target was.

So we gave the order to proceed, and the action was executed bravely and in an overwhelming fashion, as the blows dealt by peoples determined to set themselves free generally are. This blow shook the entire Nicaraguan society and called the world's attention to the struggle that the FSLN was waging.

It was not enough to appeal to domestic and international opinion in 1974—December 1974—when the victorious December operation was carried out. The call to organize, to take up the struggle, made in October 1977 was not enough. That was also an international appeal that Nicaragua had a people prepared to fight and win, or die. We had to keep the struggle alive. We had to strengthen the vanguard of the people's organization in the FSLN.

That is why the blow of 22 August 1978 had a very large effect in mobilizing and organizing the Nicaraguan people, to give the people faith and confidence in victory.

Our enemies also began to mobilize. Imperialism, the rightist parties, and the parties with a supposed revolutionary position also mobilized. Those parties, claiming to be Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary, mobilized to condemn FSLN actions, to call us adventurers, to call us provocateurs, because they were simply parties of opportunists and cowards who manipulated some sectors of our population.

Later, there were other heroic actions immediately after the seizure of the palace, such as the September insurrection. It was an insurrection carried out with 129 rifles. That was the armament of the FSLN, those were the arms in the hands of the people. Our strength and our consistency were not determined by the number of rifles, the number of cannon, the number of mortars, or our surface-to-air missiles, which we never had. Our strength was determined by the decision, courage, and fighting spirit of the Nicaraguan people prepared to fight with their hands.

The taking of the palace had that impact. It fulfilled a purpose that had been defined and approved by the National Directorate. Its execution was not carried out as had been planned. The important thing is that it was carried out. It was an action carried out by our people because unquestionably for the Sandinists it was not difficult to find a general staff to lead the command, but it was more difficult to find the soldiers to form the command. A general staff without soldiers could logically not function. However, the soldiers were needed and eventually the general staff emerged from the soldiers themselves.

Therefore, whoever made possible the taking over of the palace was not one man, not the decision made by the National Directorate, but the capacity of the Sandinist Front to involve the Nicaraguan people in this effort, to involve the Nicaraguan people in this action, to mobilize the Nicaraguan people in this event, and make every Nicaraguan feel that we truly were for change, that only [words indistinct] of the command of the Somoza dictatorship, that we were hitting with the capitalist traitors with the command, that we were hitting imperialism with the command. [applause]

No one can now say that they did not know what they were doing or that they thought that the revolution was something else. It is enough to read the message which we issued on that occasion, which was read on all the radio stations over a radio network, and which was published in Somoza's newspapers and in LA PRENSA. It is enough to read that communique to realize what the FSLN was. In it we clearly spoke of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Command carrying out the "Death to Somozism" operation, not simply to remove Somoza but to put an end to the exploitation of man by man; not simply to remove Somoza but to put an end to the capitalists, and we clearly stated this. We denounced the capitalists who were already plotting with imperialist forces to try to establish in our country a Somozism without Somoza.

Our position was a clear one. It was a firm and unyielding position. It is that firm and unyielding position which we have been defending since the revolutionary victory. There has not been a lack of Judases, traitors who, terrified and frightened when we confront Yankee imperialism, have told us: Do not do that; it would be better if we made concessions; do you not see that the Yankees are going to invade us? Do not buy weapons from the socialist bloc, because then the Yankees are going to invade us; do not do this, do not do that.

In other words, they have demanded that we betray the revolution because they thought that because the empire was all powerful, because the goliath was a giant, it could crush the Nicaraguan people's resistance. How wrong were those traitors, those cowards, those turncoats, because the Sandinist revolution is already 9 years old and it will mark its 10th anniversary in July 1989.

During this period, the revolution has had to continously face for 8 years the aggression of the northern empire, the empire of those who have been invading Nicaragua since the San Jacinto era. It has spent 8 years attacking Nicaragua. To be more exact, 7 years and let us say 8 months—or 7 years and 7 months—because Reagan ends his term on 20 January 1989, and that is 5 months away. Therefore, we have endured 7 years and 7 months of uninterrupted war waged by the Yankee empire against the Nicaraguan people. It has been trying to make us yield, to make us kneel, to make us surrender. It has been trying to crush us. What is the real situation? The reality is that Reagan is leaving the Yankee government, and the revolution here is very strong.

This does not mean that we are underestimating the risk of an invasion of Nicaragua on the part of the Reagan administration in these last few months in power; however, given the choice between defending the freedom we won on 19 July 1979—defending the sovereignty and self-determination we won on 19 July 1979—or yielding to the empire because of the dangers or risks of a Yankee intervention, we will logically confront the dangers of a Yankee intervention in our homeland. We have never yielded, we are not yielding, nor will we ever yield to them. We are ready and willing to face the dangers of that Yankee intervention should it occur.

We are not involved in domestic or international political negotiations out of fear of a Yankee intervention. Here in Nicaragua we decided to adopt domestic measures to ensure respect for the law, and our laws will be respected despite protests, shouts, or demands made by the attacking Yankee, despite the attacking Yankee's threats. Here in Nicaragua our National Assembly is studying certain laws, such as the municipality law and the electoral law. We are not studying these laws out of fear of a Yankee intervention. We are doing this because the revolution wishes to continue strengthening its Constitution and because we are going to strengthen our constitutional framework despite the actions the Yankee government may take against our country.

The right wingers, the traitors who still blemish our homeland, and the current and any future U.S. government better know that the Nicaraguan revolution cannot be negotiated, that the Nicaraguan revolution will not yield to force or pretty speeches. The Nicaraguan revolution marked the path it would follow a long time ago. This is a socialist revolution and the Nicaraguan people will defend it, especially the workers and peasants. It is a staunchly anti-imperialist revolution, and it is something all the Nicaraguan people will defend, especially the workers and peasants. This revolution took place in order to find social justice, to do away with exploiters, and to teach the rich to distribute their wealth among those who have none. We—especially the workers and peasants—will defend this principle. The principles of the Sandinist people's revolution cost our people much blood. These principles cannot be negotiated. Much blood flowed when we fought Somoza. Much blood has been spilled in our struggle against Reagan's aggression, against the aggression unleashed by the enemy of mankind, which Reagan with all his shady and terroristic plans against Nicaragua represents.

We are not building up our hopes about a future U.S. administration. We have said—and I reiterate it today—that we hope that the future U.S. administration, whether Democratic or Republican, because both have proven to be imperialistic, will be prudent and wise enough to have learned a lesson from Reagan.

If they are capable of thinking and say: Well, Reagan, the great actor who has always managed to win the affection of the U.S. public... [changes thought] Actually, one has to admit Reagan has been a great actor in the eyes of the U.S. public, which has responded to certain Hollywood-type mechanisms. Reagan has stayed in power 8 years. He has made many mistakes. He has violated U.S. and international laws. He has acted like a terrorist against Nicaragua and other nations.

The U.S. people have not endorsed a number of the U.S. Government's actions that have been decided upon and ordered by Reagan himself. However, Reagan has managed to keep the affection of the U.S. people simply because the first thing he does in any public appearance is to give the U.S. people a big smile. He gives them a big smile, a little nod, and wins their affection that way.

However, it makes no difference if the next U.S. administration is Republican or Democratic. Democratic or Republican, it is all the same. We know that a group of Democratic senators proposed and obtained approval of aid for the contras that today amounts to $63 million and that the Republicans had their own proposal for contra aid. There may be tactical differences but, logically, both sides cannot be happy about or agree with the existence of an independent, free, and sovereign government in Central America.

Candidate Dukakis said in his speech at the Democratic convention that he was not going to topple governments in Central America. He said the main danger to U.S. security was not the Sandinist revolution but drugs. He said he was going to promote negotiated solutions within the Latin American framework. Well, if Mr Dukakis wins and manages to carry this out he would give the United States the opportunity to vindicate itself in the eyes of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples. However, if he becomes president, will Dukakis be able to carry out this plan? Could it be that in the United

States people say such things in speeches and then act differently? What one says in a speech here in Nicaragua is what one does. This is the big difference between us.

Whether in the future a Republican or a Democratic administration is willing to find a solution to the situation that the United States has created with regard to Nicaragua must be understood in the context of security among states and not as a reason to discuss internal matters, because if the Yankees talk about human rights in Nicaragua, we Nicaraguans will discuss human rights in the United States. If the Yankees want to talk about violations of democracy in Nicaragua, we Nicaraguans will talk about violations of democracy in the United States. If the Yankees talk about persecution of politicians in Nicaragua, we Nicaraguans will talk about persecution of politicians in the United States.

If the Yankees talk about lack of freedom or justice, we will also talk about lack of freedom and justice in the United States because we Nicaraguans do not like and do not regard the so-called U.S. democracy as an example, the same way they do not like or regard Nicaragua's democracy as an example.

Our interests are different. We defend different interests. We defend the people's interests, the interests of the Nicaraguan laborers, peasants, and workers. They defend the interests of capitalists, the interests of transnationals, and the interests of imperialism. We defend different interests. We belong to the group of developing countries that favors new types of economic relations. They belong to the group of rich, powerful nations that want to keep the economic order unchanged to continue exploiting developing countries.

Therefore, if the next administration or if this same Reagan administration were seriously interested in finding a negotiated solution to the conflict they themselves have caused in Nicaragua, they must stay out of Nicaragua's domestic affairs, because we Nicaraguans make our own decisions. (?No one else) has to make decisions for us.

However, we can discuss security matters. We can discuss what is a U.S. threat to Nicaragua's security and what the United States regards as a Nicaraguan threat to its security. We would like to know how we can be a threat to U.S. security. We can show them that the United States has not only been a threat to us, but has acted in a criminal way against the Nicaraguan people.

If the United States really wants a negotiated solution with Nicaragua at this time when the winds of negotiation are blowing in the world, when peaceful solutions have been found since the Reagan-Gorbachev summit—such as the solution proposed by the Soviet and Afghan Governments in Afghanistan and the talks between Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States—now that winds of peace are blowing with the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran... [changes thought] Reagan gave special emphasis to this during his speech and tried to present these peaceful events as U.S. victories. Well, that is fine. If Reagan wants to claim victory for something he has not done, he can do so as long as he really contributes to peace. What must Reagan do in the Persian Gulf to build peace? He must immediately withdraw all the Yankee warships from the Persian Gulf. Otherwise, his speech will only be demagogic, false, and insincere. His speech will not be truthful unless he withdraws U.S. troops from the Persian Gulf, unless he withdraws the Yankee ships that downed the Iranian civilian plane in the Persian Gulf, unless he withdraws those ships that have not only been a threat but which caused the death of more than 200 civilians who were aboard the Iranian civilian Airbus.

So, if Reagan is really interested in peace, as he appeared to be during his speech at the Republican convention, then what is Reagan waiting for to work for peace in Nicaragua? What is he waiting for to abide by the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ]? Reagan must first abide by the ICJ ruling. Then he would be seriously contributing to peace in Central America. Reagan still has a chance to bring peace to a region where he has sowed war. However, he must first abide by the ICJ ruling.

If Reagan is not capable of rectifying, if Reagan is not capable of truly working for peace during the last months of his administration before he turns over the government to a new president in January 1989, then we hope the new U.S. president—be he Democratic or Republican—will set aside the imperialist attitude and will learn the lesson from the failures, mistakes, and discrediting of the Reagan administration's policy, and will truly decide to find peace with Nicaragua.

On this 10th anniversary of the assault on the National Palace, all Nicaraguans must redouble their efforts. We must redouble our efforts with the same force, vitality, and dynamism shown by the combatants who participated in the assault on the palace. We must redouble our efforts with the same boldness and disposition to sacrifice—even the willingness to die—shown by those who attacked the palace. In this way we will be firmly defending our revolutionary process in the area of military defense, as well as in the economic area.

We face big problems. The Nicaraguan people's situation is hard. As long as we do not have peace, the democracy we have been building—which already exists in Nicaragua, which has been in effect in Nicaragua since 19 July 1979—Nicaragua will be subjected to the rigors, hardships, and tensions of this war. To work for peace, therefore, is to defend our economy, our revolution's military defense, and our social, educational, and cultural programs. With the spirit of the 22 August fighters, with this free, glorious, and heroic Nicaragua, I am sure we will continue fighting and building this Sandinist people's revolution.

Free fatherland! [crowd shouts: "Or death!"; applause]

## Panama

### Noriega: U.S. Soldiers Commit Sexual Abuses

*PA2208231288 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] Panama City, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Today Panama Defense Forces [FDP] Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega stated that U.S. soldiers stationed in this country "have violated pregnant women in their barracks."

According to Noriega, the charges published yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES about sexual abuses allegedly committed by Panamanian soldiers are nothing but an attempt by Washington "to get ahead" of the document that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry is drafting to report sexual abuses committed by U.S. soldiers.

The general flatly rejected the U.S. charges and noted that U.S. citizens "walk freely on our streets and they have never been kidnapped or murdered. They have never had any kind of problem."

Noriega said the U.S. people should know "how many (U.S.) soldiers live here, in a small city with very few nightclubs," and that "when they take drunk to the streets they make mistakes and cause accidents." According to Noreiga, "many people have been run over by them."

Noriega made these statements to a group of journalists during the commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the delivery of the Rio Hato U.S. military base, 119 km west of Panama City, to Panama.

During the same event, one of the regime's top political leaders, Romulo Escobar Betancourt, said the United States wants to install a "puppet regime" in Panama, a regime that would forsake the current "policy for peace in Central America." [passage omitted]

### Defense Forces Reject U.S. Harassment Reports

*PA2208141988 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Aug 88 p 1*

[Statement issued by the Panama Defense Forces (FDP) in Panama City on 21 August]

[Text] The charges made by unidentified U.S. State and Defense Department officials and Southern Command officers against the Panama Defense Forces and the Panamanian Government—cited in the 21 August issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES—claiming that U.S. military personnel and their families stationed here have been the target of "harassment, beatings, kidnappings, rape, sexual abuse, and extortion," in addition to being completely false and ridiculous, are reckless, irresponsible, and dangerous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES article, which was also reported in dispatches by AP, UPI, REUTER, and other news agencies and which was written by Elaine Sciolino, that newspaper's Pentagon and Defense Department correspondent, is blatantly tendentious and ill-intentioned and undoubtedly constitutes an escalation in the psychological war waged against Panama in recent months. It is designed to destabilize Panama and to plunge it into chaos, an essential step in the U.S. plan to not fulfill and to annul the Panama Canal Treaties and especially to perpetuate the U.S. military presence beyond the year 2000.

The alleged U.S. Government officials quoted by Sciolino in her statement of disinformation must have the IQ of a 3-year-old Cro-Magnon when they state that the actions carried out by the FDP against U.S. military men here are measures to pressure the United States to lift or ease the economic sanctions imposed on Panama by Mr Reagan's administration.

It is obvious that this would not be the intelligent course of action for Panama to adopt to convince the White House that it should lift such economic sanctions.

It must also be very clear that Panama cannot and should not accept visas granted to U.S. citizens by traitors and criminals who, with the Reagan administration's approval, pass themselves off as "ambassadors" and "consuls" without any official authority from Panama's constitutional government which, long ago, dismissed and replaced them and has drawn up the appropriate criminal charges against them.

The constant U.S. violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties have been recorded, denounced, and can be proven.

U.S. soldiers are sent to Panama to use psychological warfare to frighten us; every day they create all sorts of problems for the Panamanian military and civilian authorities. U.S. soldiers hit peaceful citizens, mistreat women, break every single traffic law, fire their weapons in public establishments, do not pay their bills at bars and restaurants, create scandals while drunk, transmit venereal diseases, and, with their insatiable appetite to consume drugs on a daily basis, promote the drug business. If to all this we were to add the espionage in the streets, avenues, and buildings and around military areas designated for use by the FDP, and other activities that violate every principle of respect for another state and its rights and laws, we would have before us the real picture of the U.S. Armed Forces' presence in our country, especially the presence of the more than 5,000 "Marines" deployed to Panama in the past few months to "reinforce" the defense of the Panama Canal.

A recent and notorious incident occurring at a U.S. military base in Panama dramatically describes the situation. There have been helicopter accidents, suicides, incidents during which trigger-happy soldiers have killed each other, and so on. However, the most recent and

notorious incident was the stabbing of Tammy Perrel, a young U.S. soldier. Tammy Perrel was beaten, raped, and later stabbed by another U.S. soldier, David Heren, and five of his friends. The incident occurred at Fort Clayton, and those soldiers were deployed to Panama from Fort Wayne.

The introduction of drugs, cocaine, and marijuana to Puerto Rico and to various U.S. states by U.S. soldiers flying out of Howard Air Force Base has been reported by U.S. military and civilian authorities and by the U.S. press.

Elaine Sciolino's sad and ill-intentioned article is not the first of its kind. It is part of a campaign unleashed by Mr Reagan's government against our country. The world is aware of this campaign and it has been repudiated by many peoples and nations of the world who have suffered the effects of an aggression like the one experienced today by Panama, a defenseless and peaceful country. Panama, Republic of Panama, 21 August 1988

### Ritter Denies Charges

*PA2308011788 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2329 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter said during a news conference that Panama will go to the UN and to the nonaligned summit next September to denounce the United States' aggressions so the international community will know that the U.S. campaign against Panama is aimed at abrogating the Panama Canal Treaties.

Ritter made the following comments in regard to a U.S. news media report of harassment of U.S. citizens in Panama:

[Begin Ritter recording] The accusation that the Panamanian Defense Forces' normal behavior involves criminal and shameful actions is a sham intended to depict the aggressors as victims. Every aspect of the report tends to depict the United States as the victim of an aggression by the Panamanian Defense Forces and the Panamanian Government—as if the aggression the Panamanians are currently withstanding has not destroyed a sizeable portion of our economy and resulted in the unemployment of many Panamanians. The plan is to depict us as the aggressors and to imply that the United States is passively watching while its Armed Forces are openly harassed by the Panama Defense Forces.

Accusations have been levelled but, as usual, absolutely no evidence has been presented—not even the names of the people who were reportedly attacked or mistreated. No one has been identified—not a single person, or automobile, or patrol car that was reportedly detained. I repeat: No evidence has been presented to lend credence to the charges regarding intruders inside [U.S.] military installations. More than 18 raids have reportedly been perpetrated by Panama inside military installations, but no evidence has been presented for a single one. It was simply stated that—to cite an example—on 12 June, a raid was perpetrated at a given defense installation.

All these accusations, this whole campaign—which is no longer aimed against a man but against an institution—is the result of a policy that has clearly failed. The policy seeks to convince the U.S. people that they are the victims of an aggression at the hands of the Panama Defense Forces. The intention of this policy is to intensify the aggression against our country—which includes the use of force—and to create the atmosphere for new and more aggressive measures against Panama.

I believe that we Panamanians must be prepared, because a report was published yesterday quoting U.S. officials—which the U.S. Administration did not deny—and this is how all the campaigns have begun against our country. That is why the government believed it was necessary today to point out the objective of this kind of reporting. It is, I repeat, a plan to link all of the Panama Defense Forces with the accusations of criminal misconduct, accusations which were formerly made against one person. [end recording]

Colonel Rogelio Alba, liaison officer for the Panama-U.S. combined board, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Aquilino Sieiro, the foreign minister, and civil aeronautics officers, rejected the United States' accusations and announced that that country is running a substantial debt with the INTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications] and the MIVI [Ministry of Housing], which represents a violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

[Begin Alba recording] It is no longer a situation that involves incidents in which shots were fired or a request for the presence of an officer for an inspection. Written reports are now involved. In other words, like I already said, it involves abstract and unreal things. They tell us: On 2 May, at Fort Davis, such and such occurred; confirmed. On 15 July, at Fort Clayton, such and such occurred; confirmed. Confirmed what? Well, I said I cannot answer abstract and imaginary things that only exist in the minds of men who write them, because it is all a pack of lies. [end recording]

### Ministry Authorizes 14 U.S. Diplomats' Visas

*PA2208203388 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1910 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[By Katherine King]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 22 Aug (REUTER)—The United States, needing to accredit its diplomats in Panama, has had to turn to the representative of a government that it does not recognize in order to obtain visas for its diplomats.

Elizabeth Martinez, Panamanian consul in Tampa, Florida, told REUTER in a telephone interview today that Washington had submitted to her a list of diplomats who need visas.

She said that today the Panamanian Foreign Ministry authorized her to give visas to 14 U.S. diplomats to enable them to work in Panama.

Martinez is the only Panamanian consular official in the United States who is authorized by Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, and military leader General Manuel Antonio Noriega to process visas.

U.S. sources and diplomats here said that the decision to seek visas at the Tampa consulate means a de facto recognition of the Solis Palma government. "Yes, it is at least a tacit recognition of Solis Palma," a Latin American diplomat said.

"It is absurd on their part not to admit their error (in continuing to recognize Delvalle). How can their diplomats work here?" he added. [passage omitted]

**Congressman's Treaty Abrogation Plan Viewed**

*PA2208161088 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Aug 88 p 4*

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "Legally, the United States is Lost Against Panama"]

[Text] U.S. Republican Congressman Philip Crane, who introduced a motion in the U.S. Congress to abrogate the treaties signed with Panama in 1977, did so as a means to pressure and intimidate Panama into negotiating with the United States, from a position of strength, the status of U.S. troops in Panama beyond the year 2000 as well as amendments to the treaties.

As part of the tactics applied by the United States in its relations with Panama, this week U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis announced on behalf of U.S. President Ronald Reagan that his country will comply with the mandate to turn over the canal in the year 1999 and that U.S. troops will leave Panama. The announcement is a plain and trite old trick to lead Panama into lowering its guard and thus opening its door to colonialist domination.

One of the reasons claimed by Representative Crane is that the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed by Brigadier General Omar Torrijos and not by the president of Panama. This is a flimsy excuse. The 1972 Constitution recognized Gen Torrijos as the foremost leader of the revolution. It granted him, among other things, the right to manage Panama's foreign relations for 6 years—and whoever manages, signs.

Crane also claims the amendments made by the United States later were not put to a vote in a second plebiscite in Panama. Panama never accepted the reservations and has denounced them, along with Law No 96-70, as foreign extraterritorial public laws that hinder the continued application of Panamanian-U.S. bilateral agreements. These are controversial and illegitimate rules, because they violate Panama's domestic laws and the treaties, which constitute international law.

Crane also says there is no explicit provision in the Torrijos-Carter treaties transferring U.S. sovereignty over the canal and the adjoining zone. How could there be one, when Panama always retained dominion over them as territorial sovereign? It relinquished jurisdiction over this territory only for the purpose of the canal's operation, maintenance, sanitation, and defense.

## Argentina

### Navy 'Unaware' of Alleged British Attack

*PY2208204988 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2029 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Rawson, 22 Aug (TELAM)—The Puerto Deseado and Rio Gallegos offices of the Argentine Naval Prefecture have said that they are unaware of a report which indicates that an Argentine fishing vessel operating near the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands was attacked by British air units operating in that area.

Although the prefecture did not provide any official information, it was learned that last week several Argentine fishing vessels operating near the exclusion zone were overflown by British airplanes, which through radio messages ordered the vessels to leave the area.

In these cases, which were reported to the companies that own the vessels in the federal capital or Mar del Plata, the fishing vessels left the zone after the warning without incident.

### Falklands Ferry Service Reportedly To Begin

*PY2208140488 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Aug (NA)—British sources have reported that a "ferry" [preceding word in English] service between the Malvinas Islands and Montevideo will go into operation "before the end of the year." The ferries will periodically go to Punta Arenas in Chile, the source added.

The service will be established by a private enterprise and will be "strictly commercial." According to a newspaper article published today, up to twelve passengers and cargo will be transported in each trip.

According to reports sent from London to the morning daily CLARIN, the representative of the British Government in the Malvinas archipelago has confirmed that "before the end of the year," the ferry connecting Soledad Island to Uruguay and Chile will start operating.

The Foreign Office—the British foreign ministry—has also admitted that there will be such service and that this service will "improve the economy of the islands, which is booming as a result of the taxes collected on fishing licenses."

The sources report that the service will be the responsibility of "a Uruguayan company, which is registered in the Bahamas," and that the ferries will regularly connect the Malvinas Islands to Montevideo, and every 2 weeks go to Punta Arenas in Chile.

Diplomatic circles believe the establishment of this ferry service is a new victory of the British foreign policy of "fait accomplis," which they have adopted regarding the southern archipelago conflict.

Several reports by British experts have repeatedly pointed out that geopolitical importance of the Malvinas Islands will only be established in its real dimension when the islands are regularly connected to the continent.

Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's decision to allow the ferry to leave from Montevideo demonstrates a certain flexibility that would not be expected from a country that has always supported the Argentine claims for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

President Augusto Pinochet's permission, however, is not surprising because Chile has always enjoyed excellent relations with London. Nonetheless, Pinochet's attitude is another blow to the Argentine foreign policy, because, so far, there are no clear signs that the Argentine Government is holding direct negotiations with Margaret Thatcher's government, which has been repeatedly urged by UN resolutions.

### Chile To Deny Approval

*PY2208153888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1420 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Aug (NA)—Today Raul Estrada Oyuela, Argentine Embassy attache d'affaires in Santiago, reported that the Chilean Government will shortly deny, as it has already done several times, the press rumors stating that Chile will allow a ferryboat service to connect the Malvinas Islands to Punta Arenas.

In a telephone interview from Santiago with Radio Continental, Estrada Oyuela said this rumor, which started in London, is related to a campaign started by the British as a result of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's almost certain election in a few days for UN General Assembly chairmanship.

Estrada Oyuela said: "This rumor has been spread here in Chile. Although it has been repeatedly denied by the government, every so often it is again spread."

The attache d'affaires said: "The Malvinas Islands occupation forces and some private company, which want to make good profits from a ferry service, are interested in establishing this service."

"Nonetheless," Estrada Oyuela said, "there is no evidence that this type of commercial operation will obtain government approval. This does not mean that approval has not been requested."

Estrada Oyuela did not discard the possibility that "the Malvinas Islands administrator's great interest in obtaining this type of service may have been the origin of the rumor."

The rumor, which started in London, states that last weekend the local representative of the archipelago's government, Lewis Clifton, announced that "before the end of the year," a ferry service connecting Soledad Island to Montevideo, and calling at the Chilean port of Punta Arenas, will begin operations.

Reportedly, Clifton told a London paper that the Uruguayan decision to authorize the service "shows that Latin American support of the Argentine foreign policy regarding the Malvinas issue is weakening" and that the Chilean approval is the result of Chile's "excellent relations" with the United Kingdom.

The Argentine diplomat said that Clifton's interview with the press is consistent with the British Government's "persistent desire to upset relations among Latin American countries, particularly those of the Southern Cone, and to create doubts regarding the rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands."

Estrada Oyuela did not rule out the possibility that the remarks of the British official may be part of a new onslaught, prompted by the recent resolution of the UN Decolonization Committee. On 11 August the committee issued a "very strong resolution on the Malvinas issue. The resolution was sponsored by the representatives of Chile, Cuba, and Venezuela."

The Argentine diplomat explained that following this resolution, "it is almost certain that the onslaught of rumors and lies unleased by the treacherous Albion will continue to grow" as we approach the opening of the UN General Assembly, when Foreign Minister Dante Caputo could be elected to preside over the Assembly.

Estrada Oyuela said that all this must be taken into account "if one is to be able to see the truth behind all these rumors."

The diplomat also refuted the "inflexibility" label that certain British newspapers have applied to the attitude of the Argentine Foreign Ministry toward the negotiations over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

Estrada Oyuela recalled the repeated "offers and initiatives of Argentine diplomacy to get the United Kingdom to negotiate "without conditions." [quotation marks as received] Thus, he said that "it would seem that the inflexibility label applies better to Ms Margaret Thatcher," whose nickname "the iron lady" gives "an idea of her inflexibility."

Estrada Oyuela concluded by saying that Clifton's remarks, which were confirmed by a Foreign Office source, "will once again be denied by the Chilean Foreign Ministry."

### Caputo on Rumors

*PY2208163888 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1606 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Aug (TELAM)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has reacted to rumors of an alleged British ferry service between Montevideo and the Malvinas Islands, with stopovers at the Chilean port Punta Arenas, by saying that this is an old story and not something new as the reports want to make it appear. He added that this is a typical maneuver which the British Government floats every 3 or 4 months in order to undermine Latin American solidarity.

Speaking to Radio Rivadavia, the Argentine foreign minister stated that the British are quite surrounded because even countries like France and the Netherlands that had a very close relationship with the United Kingdom have been changing their international position.

Caputo also revealed that 3 months ago, the subject of the ferry service was discussed with the Uruguayan foreign minister, who made it clear that no such project was underway because it would mean disregarding the ties of solidarity, support, and friendship between the two Latin American nations. [passage omitted]

### Alfonsin Receives Message From Papandreou

*PY2208175988 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Aug (NA)—Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has sent a personal message to President Raul Alfonsin expressing his solidarity with the Latin American countries, "particularly those who still do not live in democracy."

Papandreou's message was handed to President Alfonsin by Christos Papoutsis, deputy chairman of the Socialist group at the European Parliament. Papoutsis met with Alfonsin at the Olivos residence.

Greek Ambassador to Argentina Charalambos Korakas accompanied Papoutsis to the Olivos residence. Korakas pointed out that Alfonsin "is respected by all EEC countries, and that they attribute great importance to his figure as a supporter of the Argentine democracy."

### Nigerian Signs Joint Declaration, Ends Visit

*PY2208181788 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Aug 88 p 8*

[Text] Yesterday the foreign ministers of Argentina and Nigeria, Dante Caputo and Ike Nwachukwu, respectively, urged the prompt implementation of the UN resolutions on direct negotiations between our country and Great Britain "in all aspects concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands."

The two diplomats signed a joint declaration making this urgent call at the end of Nwachukwu's visit to Buenos Aires, which was scheduled to conclude on 18 August, but was extended until yesterday because of the African official's desire to meet with local businessmen.

In the joint declaration, the Nigerian diplomat "believes that the meeting suggested" by Caputo should be held during the first quarter of 1989 to discuss practical ways of cooperation between the two continents and thus further strengthen the relations between Africa and Latin America.

The communique says: "The two ministers stressed the need for the Nonaligned Movement to reaffirm its strategy to effectively respond to the changing international situation and to maintain its importance in the face of it."

The communique emphasizes the determination of the two countries, and of the other members, to give a new impetus to the NOAL (Nonaligned Movement) "to make it more responsive and sensitive to the new reality of the world."

The communique stresses the Argentine and Nigerian commitment to consolidate and strengthen their mutual cooperation and emphasizes the two countries points of agreement on South-South cooperation within the framework that this cooperation "will act as a catalyst for stronger intercontinental cooperation between Latin America and Africa."

The two foreign ministers agreed that the Argentine experience in agriculture and agroindustry offers a good base for the mutual understanding between the two countries.

### Navy Commander in Chief Returns From U.S.

*PY2208144588 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1044 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] This morning Admiral Ramon Arosa, the Argentine Navy commander in chief, returned from an official visit to the United States. During his visit Adm Arosa explained the Navy's need for new equipment and discussed other issues.

Arosa arrived at the Ezeiza International Airport shortly after 0700 on board Aerolineas Argentinas flight 705. He left the airport without making any statement to journalists.

## Bolivia

### Planning Minister on Upcoming Economic Measures

*PY2008124488 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] Next week the Bolivian Government will begin implementing several measures designed to ensure stability and strengthen the new economic policy, according to Planning Minister Gonzalez Sanchez de Lozada. He added that the economic team has drawn up the corrective measures, and starting next week, the government will begin implementing them in order to strengthen the country's current economic policy.

Having pinpointed the problems, the government believes it necessary to launch a process capable of ensuring absolute stability. Minister Sanchez de Lozada said the time is right to deal with inflation, and he justified the measures that have been approved and that will be enacted at the appropriate time.

According to the minister, U.S. economic expert (Jeffery Sachs) has voiced his satisfaction over Bolivia's economic situation and forecast even better results once the economic reactivation takes a firmer hold.

Minister Sanchez de Lozada said the Central Bank has enough reserves to finance a reactivation whose effects will be felt at the various strata of Bolivian society. Everything will be done little by little, he added, explaining that the measures will not be implemented at the same time but in keeping with a timetable the government has established.

### Foreign Debt Payments Projected at $254 Million

*PY2108033488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 21 Aug 88*

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (EFE)—Bolivia will pay $254 million in 1988 to service its public foreign debt, an amount that represents 50 percent of its overall exports, valued at $550 million.

According to a report issued today by the Bolivian Private Banks Association (ASOBAN), capital inflow due to released loans this year is estimated at $333 million. However, the government estimates that the inflow might be approximately $391 million.

The report also indicates that for the first time in the past 4 years, Bolivia may have a positive net capital inflow of $79 million above capital outflow to service the foreign debt. This means, according to ASOBAN, that Bolivia sent more resources abroad than it received in 1985, 1986, and 1987. In 1985, Bolivia sent out $344 million and received $108.7 million, and in 1987, it paid out $228 million and received $192 million.

### Navy Chief of Staff Comments on Border

*PY2208144188 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2336 GMT 21 Aug 88*

[Text] La Paz, 21 Aug (EFE)—Commenting on public concern regarding recent Brazilian disrespect for the national borders, today Rear Admiral Luis Azurduy, the Bolivian Navy's chief of staff, said in La Paz that there are always foreigners in border areas.

Some days ago several Bolivian politicians and regional representatives of vast zones near the border with Brazil reiterated charges on Brazilian penetration and expressed their concern about alleged illegal exploitation of Bolivian natural resources by foreigners, particularly Brazilians.

In an interview with the national news agency ANF, Luis Azurduy pointed out that the Navy "has received no alarming reports" on foreign penetration at the borders, although naval units are stationed along most of the national borders.

"The Bolivian Navy," Rear Adm Azurduy said, "is controlling the national territory, but so far we have received no evidence to support these charges."

### President Invites L.A. Leaders To Visit

*PY2208192888 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1532 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)—Today Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Gumucio reported that Presidents Raul Alfonsin (Argentina), Julio Maria Sanguinetti (Uruguay), Alan Garcia (Peru), and Jaime Lusinchi (Venezuela) have been invited by Bolivia to visit the country in the coming months.

The Foreign Ministry official said that President Victor Paz Estenssoro has expressed his desire to receive his colleagues before the end of his term on 6 August 1989. He said that Bolivia has made an effort to maintain good relations with all countries in the region.

Gumucio recalled that the Spanish king and queen, the presidents of the FRG and Brazil, the U.S. secretary of state, and Pope John Paul II have visited the country during Paz Estenssoro's administration.

Gumucio said if the visit of these presidents can be arranged, this government, whose economic model has been internationally recognized, will have received at the government palace more foreign presidents than any other government before.

### Argentine's Chairmanship of UNGA Supported

*PY2208145488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 21 Aug 88*

[Text] La Paz, 21 Aug (EFE)—Today Jorge Gumucio, ministry under secretary, reported that the Bolivian representatives at the next UN General Assembly meeting will support Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's bid for the Assembly's chairmanship.

Gumucio added that at the OAS General Assembly, to be held in Salvador (Brasil) during the last week of October, Bolivia will vote for Brazilian Joao Baena Soares to continue as OAS secretary general.

The under secretary said that two candidates are bidding for the chairmanship of the UN General Assembly: Barbados' representative Nita Barrow, and Dante Caputo, who so far has received the greatest support.

Regarding the election of an OAS secretary general, Gumucio said that it has been suggested that Joao Baena Soares continue in his position.

### Miners Union Calls for 22 Aug 24-Hour Strike

*PY2008130088 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] The trade union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] has decided to call for a 24-hour strike starting at 0000 on 22 August. FSTMB Permanent Secretary Mario Gomez Cortez explained that the miners have been forced to take this step after 2 months of negotiations with government officials. This is what he said:

[Begin Cortez recording] We have already been told that the government will not give us any answer today and that there is nobody to do it because the under secretary has traveled to Santa Cruz and that on Monday there may be—I repeat, may be—an answer. This is just one example of how the government is always breaking its promises, and this compels us to take an extreme step, to strike. This will be our initial action. Later we will decide on other means of applying pressure. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### COB Picks Committee To Plan, Schedule Strikes

*PY1908151588 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The COB National Assembly has decided that the COB organization committee is to be responsible for preparing a new schedule for the workers nationwide mobilizations. This was reported by (Eduardo Barriga), executive secretary of the La Paz Federation of Urban Teachers.

(Barriga) regretted the fact that the national assembly did not approve the teachers' and miners' proposal for the declaration of an indefinite general strike.

He also said it is up to the Federation of Urban Teachers to consult with its members before adopting the most convenient steps to obtain salary increases.

### DIRECO Announces Coca Eradication Plans

*PY2108024888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1922 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] La Paz, 20 Aug (EFE)—The National Directorate of Coca Eradication (DIRECO) plans to eradicate 4,040 hectares of coca plantations before the end of this year, DIRECO Director Hector Mendoza reported today.

According to Mendoza, the schedule prepared by DIRECO in cooperation with the Under Secretariat for Alternative Development foresees the elimination of 1,900 additional hectares, but to do so, DIRECO will need $3.8 million. 70 percent of this amount will be financed by the Bolivian treasury and 30 percent by the United States.

DIRECO's primary task is to verify whether the excess coca crop is eliminated. Meanwhile, the other offices of the Under Secretariat for Alternative Development will help develop and create services for the benefit of the communities.

**'Important' Drug Trafficker 'Chola Rosa' Arrested**
*PY2008012088 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] An important figure in the drug trafficking world has been placed at the court's disposal in Cochabamba.

He is the Chola Rosa, Rosa Angulo Fernandez, member of a drug trafficking network operating in the Cochabamba valley. An official report was released by the special antinarcotics agency.

The police report says that Rosa Angulo Fernandez was wearing woman's clothing when arrested. Fernandez traded drugs produced in the Chapare region and used women's dresses to avoid detection by police. His power had increased lately, to the point of contacting Colombian drug gangs. For several weeks police could not determine if Fernandez was the legendary Chola Rosa or someone of minor importance.

The courts will now be able to investigate the charges since he has been placed at their disposal.

## Brazil

**Air Force Commanders To Tour Bases in USSR**
*PY2008012488 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Aug 88 p 6*

[Text] Brasilia—Brigadiers Cherubim Rosa Filho, chief of the General Air Command (COMGAR), and Socrates da Costa Monteiro, deputy Air Force chief of staff, will leave for the Soviet Union on Monday for an official 5-day visit.

This trip is the result of the rapprochment process that began with the visit of former Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal in 1986 and was strengthened by Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Brazil in 1987. In the Soviet Union, the Brazilian Air Force officers will visit the Kubinka Airbase near Moscow, the Volgograd Superior School for Pilots, and the Air Force Academy in Zhukovskiy.

Brig Rosa Filho is well prepared. He has already read PERESTROYKA by Mikhail Gorbachev, and he has praised the reforms implemented by the CPSU.

**Enterprises To Participate in Moscow Fair**
*PY2008125788 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] Forty Brazilian enterprises are scheduled to participate in the Expo-Brazil fair in Moscow from 17 to 22 October 1988.

The fair, at which the directors of the Soviet state enterprises will gather, will be opened by President Jose Sarney during his visit to the Soviet Union.

The 40 Brazilian exhibitors represent 16 business areas, including telecommunications, information sciences, and heavy construction.

The Brazilian enterprises were chosen by the Soviet Embassy in Brazil in keeping with the needs of Soviet industry.

**Ex-Officer Arrested for Criticizing Government**
*PY1908035288 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Aug 88 p 5*

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre—Yesterday retired Lieutenant Colonel Pericles da Cunha was arrested for having criticized President Jose Sarney's government in 2 articles, one published by O ESTADO and the other by JORNAL DO COMERCIO of Porto Alegre. By orders of General Clovis Borges de Azambuja, military commander of the south, Cuhna will be held under arrest for 15 days at the military police station in Porto Alegre. Cunha is allowed visits from his relatives but is prohibited from talking to the media.

As a retired officer, Cuhna can talk about politics. However, according to General Candido Vargas de Freire, chief of staff of the military command of the south, Cunha was arrested "for having criticized legally established authorities, such as the president and ministers." The lieutenant colonel was punished in compliance with the Army statutes for having violated "the military principles of discipline, respect, and honor," in addition to having signed the 2 articles mentioning his military rank of lieutenant colonel, which is prohibited. [passage omitted]

**Montoro Pulls Out of Sao Paulo Mayoral Race**
*PY2208181988 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Today the leadership of the Brazilian Social Democratic Party [PSDB] will send a letter to the Sao Paulo Regional Electoral Court officially announcing that Franco Montoro will no longer run as candidate for the Sao Paulo city mayorship.

Last week the former governor announced his resignation because he is suffering from pneumonia.

After the letter is delivered, the PSDB has 10 days to announce the name of the new candidate. Senator Mario Covas is the most likely candidate.

### Nuclebras To Supply Enriched Uranium to Angra I

*PY1908124988 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Aug 88 p C-2*

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—Nuclebras is preparing to manufacture the third recharge of enriched uranium for the Angra I nuclear facility, which is located in Angra dos Reis municipality, Rio de Janeiro. The second recharge was not used and was sent to Resende (Rio de Janeiro State) 5 months ago, where it is being stored. The power plant has not been operational for the last 14 months due to problems in the electricity generator.

Nuclebras will receive nearly 16 tons of Brazilian uranium, which will be enriched to 3.5 percent in the FRG, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. This uranium will be used to manufacture the recharge. The uranium will first go to France for the initial work of transformation. According to Nuclebras, this operation will cost nearly $13 million (3.5 billion cruzados at the official exchange rate).

The manufacture of the recharge is included in a contract between Nuclebras and Furnas Centrais Eletricas (proprietor of the power plant). Both enterprises are subordinated to the Mines and Energy Ministry. Furnas will pay Nuclebras 8.6 billion cruzados for the recharge of Angra 1.

Furnas believes that Angra 1 will restart operating within 45 days. During this time Furnas will file a second lawsuit against the U.S. firm Westinghouse, charging it with supplying a defective generator.

According to Nuclebras, Angra 1 needs to be recharged every year. When finished, the nuclear power plant Angra 2, also located in Angra dos Reis, will need 105 tons of uranium enriched to 3.2 percent to begin operating.

FOLHA contacted Nuclebras to ask why the state enterprise does not purchase enriched uranium from the Navy Ministry's Aramar Experimental Center located in Ipero (125 km west of Sao Paulo) but did not get an answer.

According to Rear Admiral Othon Luiz Pinheiro, one of the Aramar Center officials, during the second half of this year the experimental center will begin enriching uranium to 20 percent. The Aramar Experimental Center is part of the parallel nuclear program being developed by the Armed Forces.

### Drug Trafficking Operation Completed

*PY2008132288 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] The federal police have completed an international operation against drug trafficking and contraband. Federal police spokesman Paulo Marra said that during the operation, 43 kg of cocaine and 595 pellets of hashish were seized and more than 1,000 stalks of marijuana were destroyed.

Paulo Marra also said the main result of the operation, which began on 5 August 1988, involved the identification of some critical points on the country's borders.

The federal police spokesman added that the identification of these critical points will be used to effectively repress drug trafficking, the trafficking of babies, and the stealing of cars.

### Briefs

#### Truck Export Deal With Iraq

On 17 August Saab-Scania do Brasil Co. President Arne Karlsson reported that the enterprise has signed an agreement with Iraq for 400 trucks and replacement parts worth $37 million. This is the second agreement the Saab-Scania do Brasil Co. has signed with Iraq during this year. In April the company sold Iraq 922 vehicles—792 trucks and 130 buses—worth $45 million. [Excerpt][*PY1908163188 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Aug 88 p B-4*]

## Chile

### Matthei on Retired Officers' No Vote Support

*PY2308020088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Referring to some retired admirals and generals who support the no vote, Government Junta member General Fernando Matthei has said that everyone has the right to express his own opinion. Gen Matthei was asked about the subject after Major General Manuel Torres de la Cruz, club director of retired admirals and generals, called on those retired officers to exercise common sense.

During a lunch the club hosted to honor the president—a ceremony that was also attended by the members of the Government Junta—Torres de la Cruz stressed that they deplored the remarks by comrades-in-arms who, claiming to be preserving democracy, have publicly withdrawn their support for the people who deserve it.

I call upon them to exercise their common sense, he said, adding that he asked them to refresh their memory and recall what Chile was like during the ill fated 1,000-day Popular Unity administration. If they do not change their minds, it is because they are either blind or masochistic, he said.

In this regard, Gen Matthei said:

[Begin Matthei recording, in progress] ...but I agree that they should stop and reflect a little bit. I respect... [changes thought] I believe everyone has the right to have his own views. [end recording]

Asked about the subject, General Manuel Contreras expressed a similar opinion regarding some retired comrades-in-arms who do not support the government's work.

[Begin Contreras recording] In Chile everyone has the right to his own opinion. We who make up the body of generals and admirals have held—as you have seen—the largest meeting since the club was founded. This shows that those who disagree with the government are a very small minority that does not affect us either from the viewpoint of our institution or from the viewpoint of our military condition. [end recording]

Gen Contreras said the yes vote cannot lose. The yes vote will win, he said, simply because in the past 15 years the country has been rebuilt, a new independence has been built, and conditions have been created so we will never again fall into the clutches of Marxism.

Asked about the possibility of a no vote victory, Contreras said that although the chance undoutedly exists, they are sure that the no vote will not win.

## Opposition Leader on Pinochet, Plebiscite

*PM2208150088 Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 14 Aug 88 p 16*

[Report on interview with Party for Democracy Chairman Ricardo Lagos by John Muller in Santiago on 13 August]

[Text] Santiago—Ricardo Lagos went down in Chilean history last April when he challenged General Pinochet on Chile's official television station, which opened its studios to political debates.

In the middle of the debate, Lagos—a socialist leader and Party for Democracy (PPD) chairman—paused, looked at the camera, and challenged the general to reveal his desire to stay in power for 23 years. "Never has a Chilean shown so much ambition," he said.

Although this event helped increase his fame, Lagos—a 49-year-old economics graduate—had long been well known. Under Salvador Allende he was a prominent university professor and representative at the United Nations. When the military coup occurred, he was about to be appointed ambassador in Moscow.

Together with Carlos Altamirano, he founded "renewed socialism"—a movement contrasting with that led by Clodomiro Almeyda, more closely linked to the old orthodoxy.

The "renewalists" launched the idea of setting up an "instrumental party," aimed at "defeating Pinochet and restoring democracy." Lagos—the most charismatic of its leaders—was chosen as chairman.

Yesterday, Saturday, Lagos reported on the state of the PPD to its members. However, this will not happen very frequently since, as he himself has said, the PPD will disappear when democracy has been established in Chile.

[Muller] What is the substance of this report which you have made to the PPD party members?

[Lagos] It is very simple. Our aim was to join in the system in order to fight it and to guarantee a fair plebiscite which will enable us to defeat Pinochet. So far we have achieved our aims. Now it only remains for us to to defeat Pinochet, and we will achieve that in October.

[Muller] Do Chileans have guarantees that the poll will be fair and regular?

[Lagos] Let us clarify matters. This is a dictatorship. In democratic countries there are guarantees; in dictatorships there are not. What we have done is create our own guarantees. We will have 20,000 representatives at the polling stations.

Chileans have guarantees that their votes will be taken into account because the PPD representatives will be there. So far we have accomplished what we have set out to do.

[Muller] Dictators do not usually quit when they lose elections. Why is this dictatorship going to quit if it loses?

[Lagos] This dictator will not quit through an election, either. In order to stay in power, this dictator designed a peculiar system 8 years ago, when conditions were different. Now Pinochet must travel the path of the plebiscite which he himself laid down in order to stay in power, and on that path we will defeat him.

[Muller] Whereupon there will be a return to democracy?

[Lagos] No. It is just a step toward restoring democracy—an essential but not a sufficient step. Apart from a victory for the "no" vote, there must be an agreement with the Armed Forces, a reform of the Constitution, and an organization combined with an effective mass mobilization.

[Muller] What is that about negotiating with the Armed Forces? Would you sit down with Pinochet, who has attacked you for years?

[Lagos] That would be the least important thing.... I do not believe in dialogue with Pinochet on Chile's future. I believe that he has very few ideas on this subject. I do not believe in the general's capacity for dialogue. He has a warlike and bellicose militarist bent, as his language shows.

Pinochet cannot continue to govern if he is defeated. Negotiation is the only path open to him in order to prevent everything from exploding.

[Muller] Your party has not had a Suresnes or a Bad Godesberg, but you maintain that it has undergone a considerable renewal. How does it manifest itself?

[Lagos] We have not had a Suresnes, a Bad Godesberg, or an Epinay, but we have had 15 years of dictatorship. Chile has also changed; we have undergone an important reassessment of the democratic process. The theoretical and practical experiences elsewhere must also be taken into account.

The Mediterranean socialist parties have shown the feasibility of reconciling a socialist ideology with a national blueprint. What does practicing socialism in Spain mean? The answer is to integrate Spain into Europe because in so doing the democratic system in Spain is finally consolidated.

[Muller] In Spain Felipe Gonzalez governs to the satisfaction of businessmen and bankers. Is that what you want to do here?

[Lagos] I believe that bankers and businessmen here are still traumatized by the experience of Popular Unity and the Salvador Allende government and are too ideologized with the virtues of the neoliberal economic system.

I am optimistic; I believe that they will later set ideology aside and realize, as we have realized, that traumas must be set aside in order to build a new country. If they are traumatized, how would we be after these 15 years of dictatorship?

[Muller] Where would Salvador Allende stand if he were alive?

[Lagos] In the PPD because Allende always realized that in order to advance through socialism it is necessary to proceed from the basis of a democratic system, and he also realized that unity is necessary in order to achieve an aim.

[Muller] Do you feel yourself to be Allende's successor?

[Lagos] No, I believe that every man is the product of his time. Allende embodied the best of the Chilean socialist tradition for the democratic country which we had. Allende was the hope of the great majority of Chileans. He tried to reconcile freedom with social equality. Our task—that of the socialists of the dictatorship—is to restore democracy. We have Allende's image and the memory of him, but that was a different time and the tasks were different.

[Muller] You are said to have gone down in history through your appearance on television during which you challenged Pinochet.

[Lagos] So I have read. I was certain that he was watching me on television. I was in no doubt. It had to be done in order to defeat the fear and apathy which they have instilled in us. And we succeeded.

## ILO Recognizes, Minister Criticizes CUT

*PY2308032988 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] Today (Klaus Moll), director of the ILO office in Chile, said that the ILO recognizes the legitimacy of the Central Labor Union [CUT], despite the fact it is not legal in Chile.

(Klaus Moll) attended the meeting held for the creation of the new union over the weekend, and he stayed until its closure early this morning. (Moll) also said the Chilean Government has not yet ratified the ILO agreement on freedom of unions, and that according to that agreement the union is legitimate. [passage omitted]

Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has said that the way the union was created is undemocratic and that it does not have the support of the rank-and-file. After meeting with the Committee of Professionals for the yes vote, Marquez said the workers did not vote in secrecy. He said the union is the National Workers Command with another name. Marquez rejected the political aspect of it, and he said this is not good for the country, as proven by past experience.

Marquez also said the union leaders are pro-Marxist. He added that in deference to Manuel Bustos, the union appointed him president. Asked about the union decision to call for mobilization on 30 August if General Pinochet is nominated as the candidate for the plebiscite, Marquez said, quote, the command also used to make calls, and the majority of the workers did not listen. The workers are mature people who are not ready for this type of adventure, which only creates hatred, death, and destruction, unquote.

## PDC, PS Faction Win CUT Council Majority

*PY2208182988 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Santiago, 22 Aug (EFE)—The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Socialist Party [PS], Nunez faction, have won a majority of positions in the new Central Labor Union Council.

The 23 positions which the two parties have obtained confirmed the prediction that the two center-left groups would win.

The Christian Democrats form the largest bloc in the council with 16 councilmen out of a total 44, representing 37 percent of the 1,000 delegates who in turn represents 350,000 workers.

The Communists won the second largest representation with 27 percent of the delegates and 12 councilmen. The third largest was won by the Socialists, Almeyda faction (orthodox), with 19 percent of the delegates and 8 councilmen, and the fourth place by the Socialists, Nunez faction, with 17 percent and 7 councilmen.

One position will be decided after the respective electoral court finishes the recount of the votes. This final position is the 44th post on the council.

According to the leaders of all factions, the council will respect the majority obtained by the PDC and will elect its leader Manuel Bustos for president.

The other positions of the Excecutive Board will be filled at a council meeting to be held in the next few days.

The PDC and the Socialist Nunez faction form the center-left bloc, as opposed to the Marxist group formed by the Communists and the Socialists, Almeyda faction.

These parties decided to present different tickets even though they campaigned together because each group needed to maintain its power and they could not agree on a single ticket.

The Central Labor Unioin convention ended early this morning with the election of the council. It was in the coastal town of Punta de Tralca, 120 km northeast of Santiago.

**PN Court Suspends Secretary General**
*PY2308023888 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] The Supreme Court of Honor of the National Party [PN] has decided to temporarily suspend PN Secretary General Tomas Puig; therefore, he cannot hold party activities.

Puig was personally notified of the decision by Supreme Court of Honor President Agustin Acuna Mendez. The suspension was based on Puig's repeated cases of indiscipline. The court held a meeting today at La Union Club to evaluate new evidence of irregularities committed by the group that tried to remove PN President Patricio Phillips.

**PDC Youths Arrested at Santiago Demonstration**
*PY2208192288 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Yesterday morning seven youth members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of Concepcion were arrested by Carabineros and were charged with causing disorder on the streets during a peaceful demonstration to protest the arrest of Felipe Sandoval, national PDC youth leader, and the banishment of the National Workers Command leaders Manuel Bustos and Arturo Ramirez.

The incidents took place shortly after 1300 yesterday at Independence Square, when some 100 youths gathered in front of the Concepcion Cathedral carrying posters demanding the release of the youth leader.

Members of the Carabineros forces watched the rally from a distance for a while and no incidents occurred. Later, the youths sat on the road, thus preventing the flow of the great number of vehicles which drive along Caupolican Street. In view of this the Carabineros tried to drag the youths off the street and seize the posters that they carried.

The Carabineros water cannon was brought to the scene at 1325, drenching the youths, who remained seated and shouting against the government's current policy; the demonstrators still refused to move. Carabineros members then started to drag the youths off the streets and beat some of them, in the midst of boos and shouts from other demonstrators and people who had gathered around the area.

In the midst of the demonstration, the regional leader of the Professor's Association and militants of the PDC urged the Carabineros not to beat the youths. Some of them tried to [words indistinct].

The incidents ended just after 1345 when seven youths were taken to a police station. The water cannon was removed from the site; the demonstrators left as well.

The water cannon also sprayed a group of people who happened to be strolling on Independence Square.

**Opposition Denied Permit To Hold Santiago Rally**
*PY2308022288 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] The chiefs of the state of emergency zones of the Santiago metropolitan region and San Antonio Province did not approve the request for a rally in Plaza Italia on 4 September made by the Social Accord for the No Vote.

The answer was given by General Jorge Sinclair, chief of the state of emergency zone, through (Presch Laverich Macias), chief of staff of the Santiago garrison. The government offered La Bandera Park, which is located in southern Santiago on Americo Vespucio Avenue, as an alternative for the rally.

Hector Moya, the Social Accord's coordinator, said the fact that officials took 20 days to answer shows a lack of respect. He added that social organizations should tell the country and the international community that the opposition does not have the same rights that government supporters enjoy. [passage omitted]

## Colombia

### Government Rejects Oil Nationalization Demand

*PA2308043188 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2345 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Bogota, 22 Aug (REUTER)—Today the Colombian Government rejected a demand by several guerrilla groups to nationalize the oil industry and it reiterated that the country will fulfill all obligations with foreign companies.

Colombian Energy and Mines Minister Oscar Mejia said: "There will be no changes in the government's oil policy. Colombia is serious about its international obligations.... In addition, we need foreign technology and capital to develop a dynamic industry."

Mejia made those statements in reply to a question concerning the demand made by several guerrilla groups to nationalize the oil industry and change the country's oil policy.

That demand is part of a peace proposal presented by the guerrillas to a commission of the national dialogue. In that proposal, the National Liberation Army, ELN, expressed its willingness to suspend its attacks on oil installations to facilitate the change in the government's oil policy.

According to the Colombian oil state enterprise, during the first half of 1988 the ELN carried out 47 dynamite attacks on Colombian oil pipelines, causing $300 million in losses.

The state enterprise added for that reason, oil exports decreased 28 percent and income decreased 48 percent.

### M-19 Spokesman on Support for Peace Initiative

*PA2308005788 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0009 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Report by Raul Gutierrez]

[Excerpts] Today the Colombian Commission for Democratic Coexistence was installed at the Bogota headquarters of the Latin American Episcopal Conference. Unexpectedly, the M-19 representatives publicly expressed regret about some of the actions carried out by its members since the movement appeared. [passage omitted]

The M-19 announced its commitmment to lay down its weapons if the government's peace plan, which might be presented tomorrow, does not call for the M-19's surrender. [passage omitted]

M-19 spokesman Ramiro Lucio asserted that the M-19 is sincerely willing to achieve a peace agreement that could lead—if possible—to the participation of its militants in the Colombian regular Army, which is the only group that can control all weapons.

The M-19 spokeman added that his movement wants to sign a letter of intent for peace, which should also be signed by the government, the Army, and the various political parties.

[Begin recording] [Lucio] We are ready to make every effort, every effort. We want peace.

[Gutierrez] What is every effort? Are you ready to demobilize and lay down your weapons?

[Lucio] Yes, even that. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Further on Barco, Castro Discussions in Quito

*PA2308042388 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Aug 88 p C-12*

[Text] Heads of state Virgilio Barco and Fidel Castro discussed principally one subject, that is, how to turn the Latin American countries into a strong political bloc to negotiate with the industrialized countries.

From their meeting emerged one idea, that is, to call for a series of meetings of Latin American heads of state to strengthen their efforts toward Latin American integration.

The goal of these meetings, it was revealed to EL TIEMPO, is to create in Latin America a sort of common front to deal with the purely political affairs involving the international community and the foreign debt problem. Another goal is for the heads of state to give the Group of Eight—composed of Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, and Panama—a political mandate. Panama is momentarily separated from the group. The purpose of this mandate is for Latin America to present itself before other regional blocs in the world and before international organizations with a joint position on the most important matters in order to enhance its ability to negotiate.

Fidel Castro's initiative was well received by Barco and everything seems to indicate that work will soon begin to prepare the first "summit" of Latin American heads of state.

On a somewhat ironic note, Castro told Barco that he would participate in that "summit," and he added: "I am even prepared to sit down beside General Pinochet if the alphabetical order of the countries requires it."

The meeting between Barco and Castro took place in Quito last Thursday. It was their first meeting. Barco went to Quito to attend the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja and, although Castro arrived in Quito apparently for the same reason, he seemed more interested in visiting with outgoing President Leon Febres-Cordero. The reason is simple. During his term in office, Febres-Cordero maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba, although, paradoxically, he suspended relations with Nicaragua.

The private meeting between Barco and Castro lasted 1 hour. Castro did most of the talking, although his idea of holding a number of "summits" of Latin American heads of state emerged from an announcement that Barco made.

Barco confirmed to Castro that Colombia expects to attach greater political importance to the affairs being discussed in SELA, of which Cuba is also a member.

In fact, it was hinted that at the next SELA meeting in Caracas in 1 month, which Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes will chair, Colombia will submit a proposal to strengthen a common front that will attach greater political importance to the foreign debt problem.

Castro, who was the first Latin American head of state to assume this position and who in Quito reaffirmed his opinion that "Latin America's foreign debt is unpayable," was pleased with the announcement.

It was then suggested that the Latin American countries allow the Group of Eight to represent them in some matters of common interest to present a more solid front and to gain leverage and maneuverability. It was then that Castro made his proposal to hold the first "summit" of Latin American heads of state to "begin opening that path."

Barco and Castro did not officially discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Cuba, which have suspended since 1981. After their private meeting, Barco told the press that establishing diplomatic relations is like a marriage: Both sides must agree on their intentions.

Castro told newsmen: "One cannot speak of resuming relations because we have had relations. They consist of a respectful exchange every time it is necessary. They are commercial relations. Nothing formal."

However, in private Castro said: "We are fine as we are. In fact, relations were never as good as they are now. They were never as good as this when we did have official relations."

## Ecuador

### CTE Demands Government Protection for Consumers

*PA2208154288 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] The Confederation of Ecuadoran Workers, CTE, has demanded that the government abolish its policy of real prices and establish price control at factories and wholesale distributors, thus ending the abuse, speculation, and exploitation suffered by consumers.

The CTE emphasizes that the current government should establish ceiling prices and subsidize the retailing of products considered especially essential to children's nutrition, which would solve the poor sectors' critical socioeconomic situation. The CTE is also opposed to having fuel prices raised at the poor sectors' expense, an action it considers inconsistent with the lowering of oil prices on the international market and with the workers' real salaries.

The CTE says the current government should establish clear policies that will defend consumers and small business owners from the voracity of large-scale producers and consumer goods manufacturers. This can be achieved by economically, financially, and administratively strengthening the National Enterprise for Warehousing and Marketing and the National Enterprise for Vital Products.

## Paraguay

### Stroessner Condolences on Ziaul Haq's Death

*PY1908175088 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Aug 88 p 12*

[Text] Yesterday Army General Alfredo Stroessner sent a message of condolence to Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistani Senate chairman and acting president, on the death of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The presidential message sent to Islamabad, Pakistan, states:

"In the name of my government and of the Paraguayan people, please receive my heartfeld condolences for the passing away of Pakistan's President General Ziaul Haq, who died yesterday in a tragic accident, which also caused the deaths of 36 other people."

### Education Workers Group Leaders Arrested

*PY2108072888 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Aug 88 p 13*

[Excerpt] The Organization of Education Workers of Paraguay (OTEP) has denounced the arrest of Juan Gabriel Espinola, OTEP secretary general, and Miguel Angel Lopez Perito, OTEP assistant secretary. Both men

were arrested yesterday morning near the Higher Education Institute (ISE) while distributing information leaflets on a national campaign "for a minimum salary for teachers," which the OTEP is promoting.

According to the OTEP communique, Espinola and Lopez Perito were arrested by uniformed police, who took them first to the central police headquarters and then to the former security guard barracks.

Part of the communique said: "We understand that this arbitrary police action is part of the harassment program being conducted by the government to discourage the campaign to gather 100,000 signatures for the petition OTEP will file with Congress. The arrest of these two colleagues has surprisingly taken place soon after the education minister's statement in Pilar about a decision allegedly already made about a substantial increase in teachers' salaries." [passage omitted]

## Peru

### Garcia Refuses Resignation of Industry Minister

*PY2208170888 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] Today the newspaper LA REPUBLICA, like the majority of newspapers, publishes an article on an incident that forced Guillermo Arteaga, the industry, commerce, tourism, and integration minister, to submit his resignation.

The article says:

According to sources close to President Garcia, he has not accepted the resignation tendered by Minister of Industry Guillermo Arteaga, who, a few days ago, reported that some 400 people in the Foreign Trade Institute, ICE, had accepted bribes.

Garcia and Arteaga held a tense meeting at Government House for about 1 hour and 15 minutes. Neither official made any comment after the meeting.

Very reliable sources who asked to remain anonymous said the president, after refusing to accept Arteaga's resignation, asked him to submit as soon as possible a list of the people in the ICE who had presumably taken bribes. Arteaga arrived at Government Palace at 0930 and entered through the door in front of the Desamparados train station. The minister was driving his own car, a Mercedes Benz, without police escort, and was wearing sports clothes. [passage omitted]

### Computers Shipped to USSR To Pay Foreign Debt

*PY1908211488 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The government shipped to the Soviet Union the first lot of computers assembled in the country as foreign debt down payment.

The third shipment of (APIS) computers manufactured in Peru, comprising 60 parts, including screens and printers, and weighing approximately 830 kg, was shipped to the Soviet Union this morning as a foreign debt down payment. The cargo was flown to Moscow on Aeroflot Flight 336 from Jorge Chaves International Airport.

These computers are manufactured in the country by (APIS Trading) and are being sent to the enterprise (Electrotecnic) of Moscow. According to the first reports, the total deal amounts to some 100 tons.

(APIS) Manager Armando Cespedes traveled to Moscow with the cargo. Future shipments, similar to this one, will also be flown by Aeroflot.

## Uruguay

### Ministry Has No Knowledge of Falklands Ferry

*PY2308021588 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0142 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Aug (AFP)—Today Uruguayan Foreign Ministry sources admitted the ministry knows nothing about the creation of a shipping line between Montevideo and the Malvinas Islands.

The sources indicated that up to the present time no request has been received in this regard and no negotiations are under way regarding a ferry service that would link the Uruguayan capital with the Soledad Islands, and periodically with Punta Arenas in the south of [words indistinct] if a request of this type is submitted it will be studied and, after an evaluation has been made of the offers, answers will be addressed to the interested parties. [passage omitted]

## Guyana

### Hoyte Returns, Comments on Talks With Lusinchi

*FL2208134088 Bridgetown CANA in English 2129 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 20, CANA—President Desmond Hoyte returned to Guyana on Friday night after holding a day of "cordial and fruitful" economic cooperation talks with his Venezuelan counterpart Jaime Lusinchi. The state-owned CHRONICLE news quoted Hoyte as saying he and Lusinchi examined areas there were some slippages in cooperation packages which had been agreed upon. [sentence as received]

The leaders met in the remote jungle town of Kavanayen, 35 miles (65 km) from the Guyanese border.

Hoyte said they also discussed in a general way, further areas of cooperation and touched on the question of a joint effort in stamping out illegal drug trafficking. He apparently did not elaborate on the slipperages in the cooperation packages between the two countries but it is

known that while the Guyana-Venezuela joint commission met several months ago, there has not been much evidence of cooperation activities between the two countries which have a longstanding border dispite.

Among projects which are still pending in the construction of a gymnasium here by the Venezuelans. Venezuelan had also undertaken to complete a building at the University of Guyana to house the university's health faculty but work is yet to start on this project. In addition, a shipment of gas cylinders under a line of credit was expected from Venezuela to relieve an acute shortage here but the cylinders have not yet arrived.

Over the last three years the two countries have placed their territorial controversy under which Venezuela claims five-eighths of Guyana's territory on the back burner. A few weeks ago, however, the issue made front-page headlines in Venezuelan newspapers after Guyana entered into an oil exploration agreement with two American oil companies for prospecting off Guyana coastland. Guyana's Foreign Ministry however issued a statement saying that the agreement had nothing to do with the territorial issue.

The CHRONICLE also said Hoyte dismissed speculation that his visit was unusually sudden. The paper said he explained that the visit was all part of an agreement between himself and Lusinchi made last year. There is no mystery. There will be more such informal discussions the paper quoted Hoyte as saying.

Hoyte travelled to and from Kavanayen aboard a Venezuelan executive jet and was accompanied by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Ambassador to Venezuela, Ms Cheryl Miles and Venezuela's Ambassador to Guyana Hugo Alvarez Pifano.

## Suriname

### Results of Foreign Minister's Visit to Brazil

*FL2208184588 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Suriname and Brazil have signed an agreement whereby the requirement of visas for holders of diplomatic and normal passports to enter both countries is repelled. Furthermore, an agreement will be signed as soon as possible to combat illegal drug trafficking. This is the result of negotiations conducted by Minister Eddy Sedoc, of foreign affairs, last Tuesday in Brazil. During an official visit to Suriname's southern neighbors, highlighting the agenda was the issue of expanding bilateral relations in the financial and economic spheres.

The political and economic situation in both Brazil and Suriname was also discussed by Sedoc and his colleague Abreu Sodre of foreign affairs. The Surinamese minister furthermore paid an official visit to Brazilian President Jose Sarney, who accepted an invitation by President Ramsewak Shankar to pay a visit to our country. The Surinamese Government will complete the negotiations the coming week.

### Government To Return Soldier's Body to France

*FL1908190988 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The Suriname Government has announced that it will hand over the body of the French soldier Alexis Drezaton to the French Embassy in Paramaribo on humanitarian grounds.

On behalf of the family of the Frenchman, the French Government has earlier requested the body of the soldier who was in active service with the French Army.

Drezaton died during clashes between the National Army of Suriname and the terrorist gang of Brunswijk. The dead Frenchman was fighting alongside the Brunswijk gang.

### Shankar: Activist Cannot Represent Tribal Chief

*FL1908190188 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] President Ramsewak Shankar yesterday said that [human rights activist] Stanley Rensch is unacceptable to the government as a representative for tribal Chief Aboikoni in the discussions on east Suriname.

According to the head of state, the matter is upon the discussions in which the head chiefs must participate since they are the government's representatives in this area's interior areas. Accepting someone from outside, according to the president, can create a precedent.

The head chief of the (Saramacanis) tribe has authorized Rensch on behalf of the tribe to discuss the Brunswijk issue with the government.

Head Chief Aboikoni and the chiefs of the other Bush Negro tribes were invited by the government to Paramaribo to discuss possible solution models to the armed conflict in east Suriname. Aboikoni, who because of his health and old age couldn't come to Paramaribo himself, had initially informed the government that he would be represented by (Bru Captain). He has now, however, asked the government to accept Stanley Rensch as his representative.

### Wage Increases Approved for Government Officials

*FL1908192288 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The National Assembly has Wednesday sanctioned new salaries and allowances for top government officials. The salary of the president, who is head of the

government, (?made) as much as the ceremonial president. The president will now receive a salary of 12,000 guilders a month while the vice president will get 11,000 guilders a month.

Ministers salaries have been increased by 25 percent to 7,500 guilders a month. Assembly members will now receive a 20-percent increase to put their figure at 900 guilders a month.

The Assembly has also approved several allowances for different officials.

### Assembly Discusses Draft Agreement on Refugees

*FL2208183088 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] The National Assembly today started discussions on the draft agreement between France, Suriname, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The draft agreement regulates the voluntary return to Suriname of the 10,000 refugees now living in camps in French Guiana. According to the daily DE WARE TIJD here, the regional representatives for the UN commissioner [words indistinct] already approved the agreement. This morning, the French Embassy in Paramaribo was not available for comment on this question.

The refugees have been living in French Guiana for more than 4 and ½ years now. They had to leave the villages because of the activities of the terrorist gang of Brunswijk in eastern Suriname.

### Lecturer Threatened for Political Activities

*FL1908193288 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] Last Tuesday a university lecturer was threatened by two men on the campus. In a letter to the government, the university board said the two men, who declined to identify themselves, told the lecturer to cease certain activities within the National Party of Suriname.

According to the university board, some students and personnel believe the men are members of the security forces.

The lecturer, Mr Monsels, was recently chosen by scientific personnel as their representative on the university board.